



CALIFORNIA GARDEN

(IN THIS NUMBER)

HOW, AND WHAT TO PLANT

MARIPOSA TULIPS

ABOUT OUR PARKS

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—November 20th.

OCT. 1923

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The California Garden

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No. 4

SEASONABLE PLANTING

By John G. Morley, City Park Supt.

This is a subject that really embraces the whole year in San Diego, as with our open season and mild climate, a more diversified variety of bulbs, seed, flowering plants, shrubs and trees may be planted continuously than in any section of the country with the exception of Florida.

The monthly articles by Miss Mary Matthews on what to plant are one of the most instructive contributions to the California Garden, and I know of no other magazine where such good, practical instructions are given every month in the year on floral subjects as those written for the Garden.

SEASONABLE BULBS.

Hyacinths, tulips and narcissus may be planted from now until the last of January,—the sooner they are in the ground the better. Under no conditions use fresh manure. They require good soil, well fertilized and plenty of moisture. Plant them about five inches deep and eight to ten inches apart and place some sand in the bottom of the hole before planting, this will benefit the root action as frequently if soil is too wet the bulbs rot and the sand tends to preserve the bulbs until well started. The same treatment applies also to lilies. After planting, water thoroughly and then cover the ground with litter, straw or leaves, for about five weeks, to keep the ground cool, while the bulbs are making roots, after which it may be removed and the sunshine allowed to warm up the ground. Be sure to water well, but not enough to make the ground soggy.

Hyacinths, narcissus and tulips may be planted in beds, in separate colors, or in groups among the shrubbery. Tulips, especially, like partial shade in Southern California. The varieties best to grow are the Darwin, Breeder and Cottage tulips, and under no consideration, grow early tulips here, because in the majority of cases, they will flower close to the top of the ground in Southern California. Hyacinths and daffodils all varieties, do well if good care is given them.

Freesias, Ranunculus, Anemones, if not already planted, should be not later than the

middle of November,—freesias, especially, as they are one of our earliest flowering bulbs and may be had in several colors. For general planting, the Purity, is the best pure white for the garden. Ranunculus and anemones along with freesias are excellent for cut flowers, and they will also flower the first year from seed, provided it is sown by the first of November. The bulbs should be planted about two inches deep and four to six inches apart. Sparaxis and Ixias require the same treatment as the foregoing. They are very pretty and a charming addition to the garden.

Spanish Iris is one of our most satisfactory bulbs, and should be planted from October to January. They thrive in a good, rich sandy soil, and produce their flowers on long stems and are invaluable for cutting as well as for pretty effects in the garden. Colors are white, yellow and blue shades,—plant the bulbs about four inches deep and six inches apart. Dutch Iris may be treated the same way. They are also very fine and come into flower about two weeks earlier than the Spanish Iris.

Watsonias, if not already planted, should be planted at once, as they start growth in September. They are one of the best bulbs to plant in this vicinity and increase rapidly. They require good, rich ground and should be dug and replanted at least every three years, otherwise they rapidly deteriorate in quality. The original varieties were pink and white,—the new hybrids may be had in several colors and shades, and are a very fine addition to our spring flowering bulbs.

Lilies,—these are among the most beautiful of all the bulbous flowers,—the pure white Liliun Harrisii, Longiflorum, Formosum and Candidum, Liliun Auratum, the golden banded lily, Liliun Speciosum Rubrum and Album, Japanese Lilies and Liliun Regale from China, one of the finest garden lilies. From our own state we have Liliun Humboldtii, the Tiger Lily; Liliun Pardalinum, the Leopard Lily; and Liliun Parryi, the Lemon Lily, and other varieties which grow well in the gardens.

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Lilies should be planted about five inches deep in good rich, sandy loam to produce the best results. Both the Japanese and California varieties flourish best in a partial shady location and grow better if a liberal application of leaf mould is mixed with the soil.

California is noted the world over for its beautiful flora and no garden should be complete without growing the Mariposa Lilies or Calchortus, also the Brodiaeas. The Calchortus, as we know come in many varieties, with an extended flowering season,—some varieties blooming well into the summer, in several shades of color. Bulbs may be procured from local seedsmen, from Mr. Theodore Payne of Los Angeles, who has made a specialty of collecting California bulbs and seeds, the bulbs of several varieties of Brodiaea also. These two classes of bulbs are well worth a trial in our garden, if only to help preserve some of the many beautiful subjects of our native flora. The foregoing varieties like a good heavy, well drained soil,—plant them about four inches deep, and they may be left in the ground for several years so they may increase, unless the area is needed for other seasonal plants.

The bulb family is so large and diversified that to keep on the question of bulbs would more than occupy the evening, so I will devote a few lines to annuals and perennials.

ANNUALS.

The season, though late is yet all right to sow many of our popular flowering hardy annuals. They will bloom later in the spring and frequently produce flowers of a better quality. Antirrhinums or Snap Dragons, tall, intermediate and dwarf varieties,—Brachymone, (Swan River Daisy) Calendulas, varieties Meteor, Orange King and Lemon Queen,—Calendulas, Bi-color and Golden Wave,—Centaureas of all varieties,—Candytuft, annual varieties,—Chrysanthemums, annual varieties,—Clarkias, these are of special interest while they are very beautiful in the garden, they grow and blossom exceptionally well if grown in pots. Plant the young seedlings from flats into two-inch pots, when large enough transfer them into four-inch pots,—after the plants have attained sufficient growth, give them a final shift into six or seven inch pots. Grown under such conditions, they will grow to a single stem three to four feet high, with short side branchlets, and if well grown, they will be one mass of bloom from the bottom to the top of the plant.

Dimorpothea, Aurantiaca, the Veldt Daisy, Gomphrena, Globosa, Gypsophila Elegans, Larkspur, Linum Rubrum or Scarlet Flax, Mignonette, Nemesis, Phlox Drummondii, Schizanthus in all varieties, Stocks, Winter Flowering Sweet Peas, Poppies, and Escholtzias, and sow a bed of mixed California wild flowers,—all these enumerated may be sown now,—if earlier flowers are needed, strong pants may be purchased, and seed can be sown for a succession.

PERENNIALS.

All recommended here will flower the coming summer, if given good attention, although better results probably may have been had if sown six weeks to two months previously. Bellis Perennis, (Double Daisy), they are fine for borders. Campanulas, (Canterbury Bells) these flowers are very beautiful in the garden, they may be grown in pots also as recommended for Clarkias. I have grown thousands under such conditions and it is surprising how beautiful they are with single stems about four feet high and one mass of bloom during the last of May and through the month of June.

Coreopsis Lancelota and Coronata, Cyclamens, Delphiniums, Bella Donna Chinensis, Formosum, Cardinalis and the giant hybrids, Foxglove, Didiscus Corruleus, a very pretty sky blue flower and fine for cutting,—Gypsophila Paniculata, Gerbera Jamesoni (Transvaal Daisy), Gaillardias, Hollyhocks, Heliothis, Helenium, Hunnemannia (Tulip Poppy), Nasturtiums, all kinds, Penstemons Perennial Phlox, Petunias, Rhemannia Angulata, a very fine flow to grow, Sweet William, all perennial varieties, Swansonias, all colors, Shasta Daisy and verbenas, cultural directions are furnished in all seed catalogues and generally

on the seed packets. About a year ago I wrote instructions as to seed sowing and transplanting, which I believe was printed in the Garden Magazine, however, I will answer any questions in regard to same.

SHRUBS.

The following list of shrubs may be planted. Plants that are grown in receptacles will go ahead faster at this season than balled stock, as the root action is not disturbed. In balling shrubs, many of the roots are cut and the plant receives more or less of a setback. Balled stock grow better if planted in late winter or early spring as the ground is warming up, which induces root action at once.

Abelia Rupestris, *Abutilons*, *Berberis*s, *Budlea*, *Asiatica Variables* and *Magnifica*, *Boxwoods*, *Calistemons*, *Ericas*, *Cantua Buxifolia*, *Carissa Grandiflora*, *Choisya Ternata*, *Cistus* (Rock Rose) *Coprosma*, *Cotoneaster*, *Crataegus* (Hawthorns), *Cytisus* or *Genistas*, *Diosmas*, *Escallonia Eugenia*s, *Grevillea Thelemanniana* *Hakea Pugionifomis* and *Pectinata*, *Hypericums*, *English Laurel*, *Portugal Laurel*, *Japanese Laurel*, *Ligustrums*, *Melaleuccas*, *Myrtles*, *Nandina Domestica*, *Oleanders*, *Pittosporums*, *Plumbago Capensis*, *Polygalas*, *Raphiolepis*, *Spanish Broom*, *Spiraeas*, all varieties, *Templetonia Retusa*, *Tamaria*, *Viburnum Odoratissima*, *Viburnum Tinus*, *Veronicas*, and all coniferous shrubs. *Hibiscus*, *Cestrums*, *Durantias*, etc., are better planted in the spring.

TREES.

Acacias, *Eucalyptus*, *Pines* except tender varieties, *Cupressus Macrocarpa*, *Arizona*, *Guadalupensis*, *Torulosa Funebris*, etc. *Cedars* *Deodora*, *Attantica*, *Libani*, *Virginiana*, etc., *Tristania Conferta*, *Peppers*, *Hakeas*, *Hymenospermum*, *Camphors*.

Deciduous Trees,—*Sycamores*, *Elms*, *Oaks*, *Ash*, *Birch*, *Maple*, *Chestnuts*.

Prepare the ground by deep spading and fertilizing,—dig large holes for the trees and shrubs. If hardpan is encountered, blast hole with 40% dynamite, using from two to five sticks. After blasting remove debris and partly fill the holes with good soil and fertilizer. Fill holes with water under pressure to wash the soil and fertilizer into the loose seams made by the blasting. After the soil has settled to place, more soil and fertilizer may be added and the tree or shrub planted after which be sure to give a thorough watering. When planting either trees or shrubs, see that the soil in receptacle is moist and if a balled plant, be sure that it is damp, as a balled tree or shrub planted dry will not take up water readily and frequently dies and then the nurseryman is blamed for it, when the fault is in the planting.

I shall be pleased to give more specific information to those desiring same, on request, at any time.

INDIAN SUMMER NOT SEASON BUT TYPE OF MILD WINTER

The popular belief that "Indian summer" is a period occurring more or less regularly every autumn is not based on accurate meteorological observations, says the Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture. "Indian summer" is the name commonly applied in this country to a period of mild fall weather following a spell of unseasonably cold weather known as "squaw winter."

As a matter of fact, Indian summer is not a definitely fixed season in the calendar, but varies in date and duration. In many years it is intermittent; that is, there may be several Indian summers in one autumn. Indian summer is not, strictly speaking, a season at all, but merely a type of mild, calm, hazy weather likely to prevail at any time in the autumn or early winter. Thoreau, in notes on weather conditions at Concord, Mass., from 1851 to 1860, records the occurrence of Indian summer weather on dates ranging from September 27 to December 13.

In Europe, as well as in America, it is popularly believed that a renewal of mild weather occurs every autumn, and the dates of its supposed occurrence are more definitely fixed than is the case in this country, as the period is associated with the names of various saints who have fixed dates in the ecclesiastical calendar. The mild period is accordingly known in different parts of Europe as "St. Martin's summer," "St. Luke's summer," or "St. Michael's summer," and tradition fosters the idea that it is always mild and warm about the time of these various saints' days.

PLANT IMMIGRANTS IN 1922

Hibiscus (55166 to 52211). From Honolulu, Hawaii. Cuttings of 46 varieties secured by Mrs. J. Rappe Myers, in Honolulu, and sent in by J. M. Westgate, agronomist in charge, Agricultural Experiment Station. The Chinese *Hibiscus* is one of the most popular and useful decorative plants of tropical gardens, and is cosmopolitan in its distribution. Probably in no other region, however, has so extensive a series of choice horticultural forms been brought together as in Hawaii. In most parts of the Tropics only two or three forms are seen, usually the single scarlet and the double scarlet. In recent years some excellent forms have been distributed by Florida nurserymen, yet it is felt that much more can, and should, be done to popularize the newer delicately colored varieties, and toward this end this collection has been secured by Mrs. Myers. They should prove of great value in southern Florida, and in Porto Rico, the Canal Zone, and the American tropics generally.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

THE MARIPOSA TULIP CALOCHORTUS

By Antone J. Soares (California) in October
Flower Grower.

The Mariposa Tulips, which in the language of the botanist, are known as Calochorti, are the most widely distributed lilaceous plants of the Pacific Coast, and according to Carl Purdy who is an authority on the Lilies of California, they reach British America on the North, stray into the northern part of Mexico on the South, and on the East one species grows even as far east as Nebraska. Although not so ubiquitous as the California Poppy, or *eschscholtzia*, they may yet be found growing in wonderful profusion where the conditions for their development are favorable. Next to the *eschscholtzia*, this is the most esteemed flower of our state, but it is not to be found growing in our back yard, nor along our roadsides, as the *eschscholtzia* is wont to do; consequently it has not become so well known.

The generic name of this interesting group of plants comes from the kalos, meaning beautiful, and chortus, meaning grass, in allusion to its flowers and to its leaves, which are exceedingly grass-like in form, so much so, in fact, that a field of these butterfly-like blossoms waving above a billowy expanse of grass, seems like something ethereal, and to have no connection with the earth. In all there are about forty species, an indigenous to the United States, and nearly all confined to the Pacific Slope.

On account of their form and habitat, the Calochorti fall naturally into three distinct groups. In the first group are included those enchanting creations of the woodland, bearing globe-shaped flowers on rather tall and slender leaf-wrapped stems. One stem may often be adorned with many of these winsome blossoms. They may be white, in which case they are commonly known as "Fairy-lanterns," "Hair-bells," or "White Globe-Tulips," and in scientific parlance as *Calochortus albus*. These are at home in the cool recesses of the Coast Range woods from Ukiah to Monterey, and thence southward to Southern California, where they are accompanied by such interesting flowers of the woodland as the *Dentaria*, *Hounds-tongue*, *Saxifrage*, *Woodland-star*, and *Maidenhair*, and *Gold-back Ferns*. Never was flower more ethereally beautiful, nor more exquisite in texture,—never one that displays such gracefulness of poise. It has endeared itself to all, but more especially to the children who gather it in huge bouquets.

There is one species found growing from the Bay of San Francisco northward into Trinity County, which bears exceedingly graceful golden-yellow blossoms. Only one grass-like leaf precedes the flexuous stem,

which is often surmounted by many clear-yellow, delicately-fringed blossom, which are shaped somewhat like the pinwheels that boys are so fond of fashioning. On account of their quaint quizzical look, somewhat akin to the enquiring look of Diogenes as he thrust his lantern at midday into all sorts of nooks and corners in search of an honest man, it has had bestowed upon it the common appellation of Diogenes' Lantern. Somewhat similar to this, but more globe-shaped, is that rare species, *Calochortus pulchellus*, to be found growing in a certain section of the Mt. Diablo region.

In the second group are included those delicate little woodland plants commonly known as Star-tulips. These, too, may vary in color, some like *Calochortus benthamii*, being yellow and hairy, and is known by the common name of Yellow Cat's-Ears, while others are white or tinged with lilac. *Calochortus maweanus* is also hairy and is known as Cat's-Ears. This inhabits that wonderful region lying between the Bay of San Francisco and Oregon, where it may be found in bloom in moist meadows in early Spring, nestling amid the grass. There are other species which bear practically hairless flowers, among which we may mention *C. uniflorus*, and *C. umbellatus*.

In the third group are included those wonderful creations commonly known as Mariposa or Butterfly Tulips. No one can form an idea to what extent nature has gone to array a flower in such a wonderful variety of markings, until one has had the opportunity to witness a field of these gorgeous flowers in bloom. These are the true Mariposa Tulips, and are tall graceful plants with erect stems, surmounted by many oculated blossoms, which are exceedingly varied as to color and markings. Who that has had the opportunity of beholding a hillside covered with these gorgeous creations of the floral kingdom, undulating with every wandering breeze without feeling something akin to admiration stirring in his bosom, must of necessity have fallen exceedingly low in his powers of estimation, or possess a grudge against the world in general.

The Mariposa Tulips are the most famous of California's wildlings, and are appreciated both at home and abroad, where gardeners enthuse over their beauty. Their peculiar butterfly-like blossoms had such an effect on the imaginative minds of the early Spanish settlers that they bestowed upon them the euphonious appellation of *La Mariposa*, which in their language means butterfly, and by this

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The Oct. & Nov. Gardens

THE FLOWER GARDEN

By Mary Matthews.

As I look at our gardens it strikes me that more and more we are returning to, or rather taking up, those things grown in the East or the middle west. Some because they want what they had back home, some like the experiment and see that they can grow campanulas, Sweet Williams, Foxgloves and a host of others that do well all over the country. Then again I think the fault, if it is one, lies a good deal without seedsmen. Any seedsman in this section will offer you seeds of all those things grown everywhere, but how many offer seeds for instance of Gerbera, the Transvaal Daisy. These with care can be grown here and prove hardy and enduring. Our native Mimulus or Monkey Flowers, with care and cultivation of the improved ones give just as beautiful flowers to me as Snapdragons, for instance, to which we give so much time and care and then very likely have them die out in a few short days with rust or something just as bad. Penstemons, too, are fine in this section, the government is experimenting with Western Penstemons, and trying to build up a class that will give good results under domestication, in their trial grounds at Chico, Cal. A friend tells me that Penstemon Palmerii, a soft pink is very beautiful and striking. We all know P. Barbatus Torreyii with its brilliant scarlet flowers. Penstemons can be grown from seeds, cuttings or division of plants. Pelargoniums. Lady Washington Geraniums, root readily from slips and with us are perfectly hardy. Fremontia has proven itself a good shrub, where one can get it established, but they have their likes and dislikes; for some they grow well with others they will not do at all. There are still some seeds of these left for new subscribers who want to try them. Hibiscus, too, are worthy of more extended plantings and experiments.

Still among the universally grown there are some that we cannot do without and in many we lead. I was told by a person this summer who knows and grows, that probably there was no place in the country where such a magnificent showing of Zinnias was to be seen as those in Balboa Park. Also that he would not offer me anything for my garden "that it would not seem right where they grew Strelitzia Regina out in the open." All of which goes to show that even if we are get-

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THE OCTOBER GARDEN

By Walter Birch.

October 22nd. After those three very hot days of a week ago, the prevailing opinion is that we shall get some rain before long, and this idea seems to be supported by no less a personage than Cooper, the weather prophet, so we shall hope the rain is coming soon anyway.

On the supposition that we get a good wetting, be ready to make the most of it, and get the out-of-doors generally, or that part of it that belongs to your particular home in first class ship shape. You know how much easier it is to clean up when the ground is uniformly moist, how easily that tough rooted weed will come out at the first yank and how nicely the ground will respond to the spading fork or hoe in that neglected corner or under that tree that you usually pass up because it is hard and dry. The part of the garden that has already been worked up, especially where fertilizer has been used will need to be gone over with the hoe to check young weeds before they begin to sap the moisture and plant food from the soil.

You may continue to plant all the hardy vegetables and if your location is warm you can gamble on a few potatoes. You will find British Queen a good variety at this time of year, and plant largely of peas, onions and spinach. Plant your potatoes about one foot apart and five inches deep, in rows two and a half feet apart. October is a good month to set out your strawberry bed, so that you can have berries for the table next April and May. The Carolina, an everbearer, and the Brandywine, a semi-everbearer, are both dependable varieties. Strawberries do best on an easily worked soil and will respond quickly to a liberal amount of water and well rotted manure, after the plants have made good root. A mulch of straw manure between the rows, which is gradually worked in by irrigation and cultivation, will keep the surface of the ground in good condition. Set your plants 10 to 12 inches apart in rows 2 to 3 feet apart.

Rhubarb can also be planted now in well manured soil, setting roots about 3 feet apart taking care to spade ground good and deep where roots are put in. If you can get good roots, the Panama variety is a good one, being a large deep-rooting variety of fine flavor

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EDITORIALY

A most interesting article on Rainfall Prediction by Professor Geo. F. McEwen of the Scripps Biological Institute at La Jolla, appeared in the San Diego Union of October 21 and if it had not been so long and our ability to shorten it so inadequate it would have been published in California Garden, but we must need pick out a few salient facts that the ordinary lay mind can easily surround. Briefly a close affiliation is supposed between the surface temperature of the ocean in the summer and the rainfall in the following winter, a high temperature predicting a low rainfall and a low one much wet and proceeding on this basis this winter is to be short four inches and three-quarters of the average for seven years which will give us about eight inches. The ocean temperature taken between Aug. 1 and Oct. 15 has been higher this year than any time in the seven year period exploited, the next highest being 18-19 when the rainfall deficiency was the greatest. Observations on which the conclusions are based have been made at six stations, San Diego, Bonita Escondido, Tustin, Corona and Los Angeles. Probably this article will be published in some more permanent medium than a daily paper and strong recommendation to get and read it is here made.

Twenty years ago or thereabouts we called on Ford Carpenter, who then presided over the cunning instruments that the Government uses to keep tab on the weather and supply those figures that alternately cause communities to gloat and weep according to whether the community figures more favorably than its hated neighbor, and we asked him whether he would venture a prediction

on the coming winter, would it be wet or dry? it seemed to us that any one who daily wound several clocks and put red ink in pens at the end of clock hands and set a sort of rat trap to catch the rainfall, would know a little thing like that, but Mr. Carpenter had played the game long enough to be wary and he replied the only thing I know is that I don't know anything about it.

This does not mean that we scoff at Prof. McEwen's theory for we confess that the figures for the short period he covers support it strongly and we cannot think of any reason why it should not be, except that weather is a most ancient institution and man's observations of it that is recorded ones, for there is no doubt the original cave man used to crawl out the first thing after waking and report to his mate whether the weather were favorable for taking the baby a piggy-back ride, very modern and the cycles of procedure are long and short and intersecting. If we are to accept the word of the man on the street as to the weather of his youth it is always changing everywhere and yet what reliable records we have show that the change anywhere in a lifetime span is infinitesimal and the extraordinary proves to be a mere repetition if we can go far enough back. It is a matter of absorbing interest to know something of the future, quite a large class live out of this curiosity, for the man creature has always been willing to back his judgment when he knew it was mere guessing even, but the rain itself is the vital issue and the first step towards controlling it must be statistics about its habits. If the temperature of the sea at La Jolla in summer makes for more or less rain in the winter then perhaps a huge ice factory is indicated to render that charming resort less balmy and the future may see icebergs artificially made issuing from the cave of the White Lady.

This water question is not in any sense local, from Boston and New Jersey reports of serious water shortage have issued. Drouths occur in numerous places widely scattered and so do floods so that the injury from lack of control of the world's water problem is immense and ever recurring. Yet it is undoubtedly under natural law that shall one day be understood, just as an eclipse of the sun a few weeks ago was dated to the second a hundred years ago. If Henry Ford cannot have Muscle Shoals and make us fertilizer, give him another location and let him make us rain.

That reference to fertilizer reminds that recently we had submitted to us an up-to-date fertilizer the Radio brand which is supposed to continuously stimulate by radio-activity the minute organisms that shovel the coal for plants, we mean that prepare the meals. This mixture is ordinary commercial fertilizer prepared to suit various conditions

into which has been put a modicum of radium ore which is to drive the germs to frantic and continuous effort for all time. Should such a thing be put on the market it will sell even though the radium part of it is all bunk. By the way, an application of our sample on some small plants was quite fatal and showed the presence of enough nitrate or similar stimulant to jazz anything.

We notice with pleasure that Southern Florists reprinted Miss Sessions' article on Statice in our September number in full and gave us due credit.

CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW

A chrysanthemum show announced as for November 6th, will be advanced to October 27 and 28, Saturday and Sunday, in the Floral Home just west of the Organ in Balboa Park. There will be trophies offered for the Best Collection, Best Single Bloom, Best Collection of Pompons and the Best Vase or Basket, the last is for those garden Mums that have not been disbudded which many folks think are the most delightful kind. If you have Mums bring them on Saturday morning, whether you expect to win a trophy or not, the appreciation of your help to the Association should be worth more than many trophies.



The following is an extract from a letter from Miss Katherine Jones of the Berkeley Landscape Gardening Department:

"I am very much interested in some of the articles of the California Garden, which is getting better and better as far as my needs are concerned. I am glad Mr. Morley is writing for you, just the practical things the people want to know. Besides Mr. Morley there are many other people I might mention if time permitted."

The Burbank Thornless Blackberry has very little value as a berry bearer, but it is a wonderful vine and absolutely thornless and makes a very excellent evergreen fence cover. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. B. Mead of 4315 Avalon Drive have such a fence in fine condition. Mr. Mead shears it very frequently.

The Cory Thornless is good for its fine fruit. It is an early and heavy bearer and has only a few thorns on its leaves.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

SOME FOLKS I HAVE MET

By The Early Bird.

Years ago I was visiting Roslyn Chapel near Edinburgh, under the tutelage of a guide that evidently regarded this quite small structure as one of the wonders of the world and intended that I should do so also, but he left me only half convinced to escort a much better looking party whom I recognized as the author of *The Pacing Mustang* and those other delightful animal stories which came under the bann of Theodore Roosevelt and John Burroughs because the animals in

who are so much more worthy of having been there but were not should know a little of the man and the subject. It is human nature to be personal, I suppose a large number of folks in Southern California are trying to visualize their Internal Revenue Collector and failing because they were not born in the Orient where fearsome dragons abound, and I doubt if many have even given our Parks a personal head, I know I had not, though there was an idea that one Gifford Pinchot had



them did not act as theirs did, were so much more interesting and intelligent. Now I don't find that these animals which the author immortalized as "*Animals I Have Known*" accepted the acquaintanceship except perhaps in one or two instances and what I have to say under this "*Folks I Have Met*" must not be interpreted to also mean that the Folks met me for I am sure most of them would not remember having done so.

The idea for these unauthorized interviews is very old but came to me only when I attended a dinner given to Mr. Stephen Mather (perhaps his title is Honorable, if so it is fitting) who is the head of the National Parks in this country, and desired that all those

something to do with trees, but anyway now I have seen and heard the supreme Park Superintendent, Oh Yes! Morley was at that dinner and asked some questions and strange to say they were not about Balboa. Mather, I must ask him to excuse the seeming familiarity was evidently the quietest man at the feed and that was saying a great deal when it included such a lot of woodsawyers, the publicity side of his job is the one he does not like, I gathered that the more he saw of men the better he liked trees, he did not say so, but he was distinctly holding a brief for the latter. He wanted a smoke badly after the coffee, but his host and the other guests only allowed him to now and then eat a bit

off the end of his cigar, they had him where in courtesy he had to say something and he did say a very great deal prefacing it with the remark that he supposed he had to pay for his luncheon, and by the way that is what it was not a dinner, I made the mistake, because it was as good a feed as I ever get for dinner even. Punishing the suction end of that cigar between times, he told of the efforts made and the proposed additions, par-

this Park question in detail it is so big and growing rapidly bigger, but we as Californians were told that as a State we were not playing the Park game fifty fifty, a case of a Park donated by Private parties in the redwoods and being allowed to be mutilated by the public unregulated for lack of a small appropriation was instanced, and also in regard to one of the roads into the Yosemite attention was called to the fact that private logging would



ticularly to Yellowstone Park and The Grand Canyon, the astounding figures of attendance have been published in the papers, they are enough almost to make us visualize ourselves as again nomads but the great thing they emphasize is that the Parks have in a few years become an integral part of our summer national life and no more of a luxury or a fad than roads. I have no intention to go into

soon destroy its beauty, with the suggestion that citizens should each buy a tree along the route and so save it to the landscape instead of waiting till it was nice and bare like a real estate addition and then plant acacias along the sides beautifully spaced so many feet apart.

Returning to this Mather man, for it sounds better than it works out to

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

say the job is bigger than the man, and in this case one does not realize the job is big till they have seen the man. He is an enthusiast, if he were told that man does not live in Parks alone he would probably reply that he ought to, but that must not be taken to mean he shouts about them or would talk to Tom Dick and Harry, he is too busy thinking, yesterday a few hundreds of visitors to our Parks, today thousands, tomorrow hundreds of thousands and all the time he is saying, that is the meaning of Parks, playgrounds for the people, all the people all the time, and the Park problem of the future is the people, you almost see the mental pictures in the Park head's mind, visions of hundreds of thousands of tramping feet stampeding almost over these limited natural areas, how to direct their goings and comings and sittings down so that they may have their enjoyment and leave anything for the multitudes to follow, and as he goes around each locality stresses its Park and wants to know what are you going to do for us and he can't say OH—I am a national officers and mine is the whole problem. It is well that Stephen Mather talks little and thinks a lot and looks and acts like a real human being, at least when lunching by invitation though at the end of that luncheon one could easily imagine him in one of his Parks measuring his height against a tree while he scratched his back and then he would look lots happier than when being asked "What are you going to do for us?"

SALIENT FEATURES OF NEXT MONTH'S WEATHER

By Dean Blake, Meteorologist, Weather Bureau.

To many, November is the most pleasant of the pleasant twelve months of the year. The humidity is at low ebb; the nights are cool; and the days are usually mild, salubrious and bracing. The exception occurs when the dry, easterly, high-pressure winds prevail; then the temperature is apt to exceed 85 or 90 degrees, and some discomfort is experienced by the excessive dryness of the air. However, these spells average only once during the period each year.

Sunshine is plentiful, November having the highest percentage of any month in the year. Only four days with showers may be expected, and high winds of 30 miles an hour or over are uncommon. Occasionally the temperature at night drops low enough for frost to form in exposed places in this vicinity, but light or heavy frost in the city is extremely rare during the month.

Cassia Nearborensis is the name of that new yellow cassia growing near Rose Garden entrance in Balboa Park.

SAVE THE REDWOODS LEAGUE OBTAIN DONATION OF NOTABLE FOREST IN HUMBOLDT COUNTY

There are so many clubs, societies and organizations in the world working for good it were a difficult task to keep track of them all. Which is a fine thing to think about—that so much good is being done. It is the thought of this that gives a thrill to life.

And among these many agencies working for good, let us commend you to a particular organization called the "Save the Redwoods League." Its aim is to save from annihilation California's forests of giant trees. And it is succeeding in doing so.

Just the other day the league saved to posterity another of these great forests. It is near Orick, up in Humboldt county. It may be that you have seen that forest, yourself. If not, be sure you do. The more especially since it is now yours.

This entire forest, perhaps the most magnificent on earth, is the gift of a woman to the people. And of course, it would be a woman—a blessed woman. God has written her name on His golden scroll.

And on tablets of your memory, whoever and whatever you be—do you also inscribe her name. The name of Zipporah Russ, Ferndale, Humboldt county, California. Zipporah wife of Joseph Russ, who came around the Horn in a galleon in 1852. And Zipporah herself crossed the plains in a covered wagon in 1853.

Now, see how many millions upon millions of dollars Zipporah Russ could have coined out of those trees—all owned by her—if she sawed them into lumber. And then nothing but dust would have remained of the noblest forest on earth.

But, this is not what the woman did—Joseph Russ's woman. Pioneers both, and with the souls of pioneers. Instead, what did Zipporah Russ do? Why, she took a pen in her hand and deeded the forest away from herself forever. She gave the forest to all the sons and all the daughters of men, now, and while time shall last.

The heart of God must be glad that He made Zipporah Russ. Blessed be her name.—John Steven McGroarty in Los Angeles Times.

REGULAR MEETING

The regular monthly meeting for November will be held at the Floral Association Home in Balboa Park the evening of Tuesday the 20th, the lights have been put in the building and a well-worth program is being arranged. Let every one attend.

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OCTOBER AFTERNOON MEETING

The afternoon meeting for October was held in the Association Home on Tuesday, Oct. 2nd.

The meeting was opened with a talk by the President, who told of the work being done in the Association, also made a plea for workers and an increased subscription fund. Mrs. Darling talked on bulbs and bulb planting in this section, a subject on which she is fully informed. She told of planting and harvesting the bulbs, also of the increased demand in this section and elsewhere for good bulbs and gave much valuable information on the subject, as did Mr. Westegaard, who followed her in the talk. Mr. Westegaard gave his experience in growing *Narcissus*, *Tulips* and *Hyacinths*, in the comparatively short time he has been here. He proved himself an adept in answering all the questions that were put to him after his talk. Mr. Blochman gave a good talk on tulip growing in which he has always been very successful. He recommended that the late blooming and Darwins should be planted in this section, also *Gosneriana major*, the brilliant scarlet tulip with a blue base, so much seen in the flower shops. This has a long stem and is a good keeper. The members proved their generosity in the numbers of bulbs that were brought for distribution, these overflowed the receptacles furnished to put them in and were distributed as equally as possible. At this meeting the new folding chairs were used. These had just been purchased through the house furnishing committee and were highly commended.

MARY A. MATTHEWS,
Secretary.

OCTOBER REGULAR MEETING

The regular evening meeting for October was held on Tuesday the 16th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest White, 3100 Second street, with a full house, there being about 70 percent. Mr. Robinson opened the meeting by explaining the work being done towards furnishing the new building. He also gave the name of those who had contributed towards the building fund. This does not include all, as several have put donations in the box for that purpose—and these unknown ones are equally thanked with the others. Mr. Robinson also expressed his appreciation and confidence in the house furnishing committee, consisting of Mrs. Mary A. Greer, Mrs. Ernest White and Miss Alice Halliday, this committee being most ably assisted by Mr. White, who is ready with his services at all times. After this the subject of the evening, Seasonal Planting, was taken up, with a most excellent talk by Mr. Morley. Mr. Morley's talk and notes were so well received that by request they will appear in California Gar-

den. Last year his paper was published in The Garden and proved so popular that that month's supply was quickly exhausted. A general talk followed with numerous questions pertaining to the subject, and answered. Mr. Robinson spoke of growing the *Mariposa Tulips*, one variety, *Calochortus Albus*, "Fairy Lanterns," being charming in bouquets. Plans were made for holding a small *Chrysanthemum Show* the last of this month or the first of next. Subscriptions were received with three new members added to the list, also a donation to the Building Fund. With many expressions of appreciation of their hospitality to Mr. and Mrs. White, the company dispersed, declaring it one of the most pleasant and profitable evenings spent for a long time.

MARY MATTHEWS,
Secretary.

GREENHOUSE AND LATHHOUSE SOILS

A. D. Robinson.

The following has been issued from the University of California:

"The difficulty of obtaining leaf mold to produce the light friable soil necessary in greenhouse work has led to successful experimentation in the use of redwood shavings for composting, according to C. L. Flint, of the University of California Division of Landscape Gardening and Floriculture. The shavings were arranged in 1921 with soil and green plant material in alternate four-inch layers, each layer being wet thoroughly during construction. On being turned this summer (though an intermediary turning after one year would have been advantageous) the stack showed that the shavings were practically disintegrated, the resulting soil making a very good substitute for leaf mold.

Here we have a process of making propagating soil from shavings and other things in two years. Speaking from experience the writer can give an easier and quicker recipe for a better mixture. Take manure from a cow corral, the fresher the better, pile in layers with a sandy soil and a good stiff soil, even adobe need not be despised, each layer about four inches, keep wet and in four to six months at most it will make a most acceptable potting soil being almost universally adaptable. This will be much safer than the shavings mixture unless a slightly acid condition is wanted and of late it has been tentatively promulgated that a certain amount of acidity is required by peonies and similar growths. Now is the time to make up this compost heap and if you are afraid of adobe ask Bode how he likes it for ferns.

"A fresh footpath, a fresh flower, a fresh delight."

THE MARIPOSA TULIP CALOCHORTUS

Continued from page 4

appropriate title they are commonly known today.

All Mariposa Tulips are simply forms or variations of *Calochortus venustus*. These have cup like blossoms, and are marked with eyes, and dots, and delicate striations which are characteristic of this species, yet each strain has a color scheme and plan of markings peculiarly its own. There is no other flower like it, and the only plant that can be compared with it is the Orchid, but the Orchid is only for those whose affluence permits of its cultivation, while the Mariposa Tulip growing in the great out-of-doors, as it does, is free to those who care to hunt it up in its sylvan retreat.

While one could go on indefinitely describing the many species that make their home in the wonderful West, enlarging on their attributes, I will only mention a few, that whose beauty, or history, sets them apart from the others. There is one species, *C. nuttallii*, which is of especial interest because it has figured so largely in the history of the Mormon Church. This is the state flower of Utah. Because its bulbs proved edible, the followers of Brigham Young, when lost in the desert, looked upon it in about the same light as the Jews did upon the manna that so miraculously rained down from heaven and saved them after their wanderings in the desert. In the Yosemite Valley, where this flower is rather common, the plants are tall and the flowers beautifully colored, being white or often tinged with lilac, or greenish yellow, while at the base of each petal is a brown or purplish dot. In the Eldorado strain of the Mariposa Tulip are found many that bear gorgeously colored flowers, but none of such a brilliant scarlet as those of *C. kennedyi*, which inhabits the Mojave Desert of the southeastern part of the state, and which strays into Arizona. Its igneous cups, which are lifted only a few inches above the sandy floor of the desert, do not seem at all affected by the scorching heat that has withered the lone grass-like leaf.

The tenacity to live in all *Calochorti* is remarkable, and after being gathered and placed in a vase of water, they can be depended upon to open every bud into a perfect blossom. I once had some sent me from Utah, by parcel post, and they arrived in very good condition—good enough to bear photographing.

Among the Indians of Mendocino County the bulbs of *C. venustus*, as well as those of *C. maweanus* and *C. amabilis*, are eaten. The bulbs of these as well as those of the *Brodiaea* are known by the Indians of that locality by the name of "bo," which is the name for potato in their dialect. These species

known as Cat's-ears, is called by the Indian children "good sweet potato," while that of *C. amabilis* bears the name of "deer potato," because deer are said to feed upon the corms. Among another tribe, they are called "tree" or "forest potato," possibly because they grow in the shelter of the forest trees. These bulbs are considered such a delicacy by the Indians, that it is only with the greatest difficulty that they can be persuaded to refrain from eating them as fast as they are gathered, when collecting them for the market.

Some years ago when rusticating in Lake County, I heard the species known as *C. oculatus* called Dollar-lily. When I asked the individual who gave it that appellation, the reason for doing so, he said that years ago he had been employed to collect it, and at that time the bulbs sold for one dollar apiece.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

Continued from page 5

and producing practically all the year. If you want a good shell bean for winter and spring use, don't forget to plant a few Broad Windsors, they are very hardy and vigorous growers, and when boiled and served with parsley and butter sauce, are good enough for anybody.

Onion sets and garlic sets do particularly well at this time of year and as we all know of the wonderful claims made for them from a health standpoint, we cannot afford to be without them.

It is a capital time now to prepare your ground by manuring and deep spading for fruit trees or ornamental shrubs and plants to go in at the beginning of the year, so do not put off till tomorrow what is better done today.

ON THE TABLE AT THE FLORAL HOME

Periodicals and cataologues received for October, and put on the table in the Association home, where they can be seen by members if they wish:

"The Flower Grower Monthly," contains much valuable information on gladiolus, of which it is the official organ.

"The Western Florist," monthly, published in Los Angeles, has a timely article on bulbs and bulb planting in this section.

"Horticulture," semi-monthly, an Eastern publication always gives good new things from the Arnold Arboretum.

Catalog, California Choicest Bulbs, by Carl Purdy, contains an excellent article on growing calochorti, or butterfly tulips. Beautifully illustrated also Dreers of Philadelphia.

THE LATHHOUSE

A Series by Alfred D. Robinson.

Before taking up the specific matter of Rex Begonias left very much unfinished last month it seems a bit more advisable to speak briefly about general lathhouse conditions at this season.

This is a critical time with lathhouse growths and especially so in a season like this when the normal ripening for the winter rest has been much delayed. I never remember a season when the tuberous begonias for instance, were in the blooming condition at this date that they are now, several late comers are just blooming for the first time and are doing it well and the Rexes have held on wonderfully. This is not all to the good, the normal drop in temperature with foggy if not rainy weather and near cold nights may arrive any moment and catch these things in a very tender condition when rot instead of a ripening may easily occur.

It is a common error to imagine that because in many seasons Begonias carry some blooms throughout the year, I cannot bring myself to write winter every time it is so absurd, that they have no dormant or resting period. They do or should have, the tree Begonias drop most of their leaves and shed quite a good deal of the unripened growths, the tuberous retire to their tubers and the Rexes also withdraw most of their energy into their big rootstocks. All of this is written simply to preface and emphasize the hint to help everything now to get hard and dormant. Watering should be only enough to prevent wilting, things should not be repotted or disturbed and certainly nothing done in the way of fertilization. There are exceptions to every rule and there are certain Begonias that bloom very early in the year and these of course should be given the attention due comers instead of goers. The most spectacular of these is Verschafelti with its immense very green serrated leaves borne on twisted scarred stems that won't stand up or lay down. The splendid foliage is now at its best, but the bloom stalks will be coming before the end of the year and plenty of water and feed should be given. This Begonia should be grown under shelter, the rain and drip through the lath utterly ruins the foliage and often breaks off the three foot bloom stalks carrying a regular bouquet of pink blooms. One of the things we lathhouseers must do is to plant these early bloomers together so that they can be protected from the rains. A light canvas would do this if dipped in paraffine dissolved in gasoline. I have tried it and it works. The dissolving was done in a bucket over an electric heater on a long cord put out in the middle of nowhere. The gas never

got more than just warm to the hand, but the paraffine dissolved. The dipping process recommended to me seemed to call for such a tank of dip so applied it with a brush, the cloth being up, and it dripped through some and discouraged whatever growth it struck, I shall now try to spray it on. Where it has been done, the roof shed the spray from a hose admirably.

Returning to these so-called winter blooming Begonias, another one universally appreciated is Feastii or Edmondsi or any other kind of i you may fancy, it is that low growing almost creeping variety with round shiny leaves like a water lily; it blooms soon after Verschafelti and is also often caught by the rain, but only the blooms suffer.

When the tuberous shed their tops, if in pots, place them on their sides in a protected location, pots and all, not merely the tubers, which should be undisturbed, and this need not be bone dry, in fact I lose many more tubers from drying up than from rot. Tubers left hanging in their baskets taking all the weather have had the least percentage of loss and this applies to the wettest season. The greatest percentage of loss with tubers in pots was in the glass house which dried up too much. However I must advocate digging tubers which have been planted in the ground. These get wet and stay wet and rot, unless the rainfall is the joke it sometimes is. Don't dig these, however till the tops have gone, at least a couple of weeks, the skin of the tuber is very like that of a potato and when fresh peels as easily and then rot is almost sure. When these are dug they should be exposed to the air till well dry on the outside and can then be put in shallow boxes of sand which must be kept moist, not wet, and not allowed to dry. These tubers are quite susceptible to frost, but not of the kind we have had at rare intervals.

Many times I have spoken of my Jungle Fowl, not always kindly, but I notice now that though all summer they have frequented the lathhouse, built their nests and raised their babies there, they left hardly any evidences of scratching, but the last few weeks they are hunting over every foot of it, especially under Helxine Sally in Our Alley (for correct name consult Miss Sessions- and they are doing aplenty to that ground cover. Just what they are seeking I don't know, but am willing to think it is some ruffian that hides because he knows he is bad, even then I can almost feel sorry for him with that flock on his trail. Many times when these Junglers crow so beastly early in the morning before the break of day, when they will conduct their classes in food control on a pet bed and

when they jump out at me unexpectedly from a fern bank I have threatened their utter extermination, but deep down I know they have compensations and they stay. Today with Helix strewn all over the place and two little hens possessed with the conviction that an especially choice worm is hidden where I want to plant small stuff I can only dispose of the surplus, I can't exterminate. The really funny side of this is that numerous inquiries have come for a scratchless fowl I am supposed to breed and the intent was towards these indefatigable bug hunters.

FLOWER GARDEN

Con'd from Pge. 5

ting away from our own, that we can grow the garden flowers and the tender subjects equally as well if we care to. West Coast Iris can be grown here with success if you start from seed and now is the time to start them in pots or shallow seed boxes. Put in an open position and keep moist, when the little plants have made four or five leaves put them into the position they are to occupy permanently. Numbers of plants can be put into a space of a yard or two square, and hardly any two of the seedlings are alike. Their average height is from 12 to 18 inches—probably the finest of the California group is Douglassiana, they have quite a range of color and foliage is evergreen. Another good Iris grown from seed is the Iris Foetidissima, so called because of the ill-smelling roots. This also has evergreen foliage and in the fall beautiful scarlet seeds in the the open seed pods—native of England.

Lilium Regale, one of the newer introductions grows readily from seed and comes into bloom in a comparatively short time. Said to be the coming lily for florists.

The blooming season for your chrysanthemums can be prolonged with a little care, protection from the midday sun and hot winds. Stake them if apt to be blown about and give water at the roots.

Put in winter blooming sweet peas. Get your bulbs in within the next three or four weeks, if possible. Still sow hardy annuals for winter and spring blooms.

MARY MATTHEWS.

DOLLARS WILL SPROUT IF PROPERLY PLANTED AND FAITHFULLY CARED FOR

K. O. Sessions.

Dollars will sprout if properly planted and faithfully care for. We have all passed the Hardy establishment north of the Old Town bridge and most of us have had thoughts concerning it of various sorts. We also have had wishes concerning it too—but one woman of San Diego acted after having those thoughts and about three years ago ordered a row of sturdy sugar gums planted around the entire property.

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Mrs. Chas. Hardy's capable foreman, Mr. J. Donnelly, co-operated with some help, fertilizer, stakes and water and continued care. Today about 100 trees are rearing their heads skyward and the place will soon take on a very rural aspect and when the sun sets in the west artists may make sketches and possibly fine pictures of the scene. The slogan "Plant another tree", that is being spread over the U. S. these days, has a tremendous value for San Diego and should be not only repeated but acted upon and Mrs. Wm. Templeton Johnson's \$120.00 is certainly proving that dollars will sprout with water and care.

THE GRAY GOOSE SAYS

Mesembryanthemum, freely translated, means blooming in the sun. Its blossoms, brought into the house, shut their eyes as water lilies do. If made to grow in shade they have a pale hue, giving no hint of their color or brilliance when happy in the sun.

An exception to this rule is *M. rosea*, called "dew plant", the only *M.* I have seen listed in eastern catalogues. It has a flat, glossy leaf, heart shaped, is dotted sparingly with small, dark-rose flowers, and makes an excellent ground cover not to be walked on. It grows graciously and greenfully under a Palm, even trying to climb the tree, but it will look disgusted when the dog rolls on it.

There is a bushy *M.* with brittle reddish stems, small, cylindric leaves, and a flower, when open, shaped like a tiny, slender petaled daisy. This plant makes a good, low border-hedge, grows quickly from cuttings, needs no care after rooting, except once a year, trimming as soon as done blooming. From mid-June to last of July it is a blaze of color, varying like a flame from bright rose of the bud to brilliant reddish orange of the open flowers. You cannot see the leaves through the abundant bloom. Passersby ask, "What is that?" When told, "We call it *Mesembryanthemum blaziosa*," they look dazed, gasp a bit, then say; "Um-m-n, anyway it's mighty purty."

THE FLORAL HOME FURNISHING FUND

The following have contributed to the Home Furnishing Fund: G. W. Marston, Helena Flint, Martha B. Bintliff, Emily Mould, F. L. Hieatt, A. M. Rainford, J. H. Bradshaw, Mrs. E. Scribner, Mr. Sellers, Mrs. Younkin, E. E. Dryden, Anna Spafford, Mrs. M. O. Terry, Emily Yates, Mrs. M. G. Straus, E. H. Cushman, Mrs. G. D. Evans, A. D. Robinson, Mrs. F. T. Scripps and sundry sums have come in from unnamed donors at the shows and plants and seeds have been sold.

HARDY EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Continued from August

By Kate Williams

Myrtus communis, Common Myrtle. Glossy green leaves fragrant, with numerous small white flowers, much used as cut flowers and to furnish greenery in decoratives. Nothing is better for close grouping where low shrubs are required or the individual shrub is beautiful anywhere.

Nandina domestica. Jap shrub, succeeding in most parts of California. Has wonderful fall, or autumn coloring, and makes a rare specimen with small white flowers, followed by bright red berries.

Nerium. The well known Oleander, while native of the Mediterranean region and Japan, it is preferably "at home" in California, especially where there is abundant sunshine. The oleander thrives in any fairly good soil even without irrigation. Nothing is more gorgeously beautiful than groups or avenues, or even single specimens. They do especially well in our interior valleys and for quick growth, free blooming and wonderful bloom, they are without a peer. The one and only drawback is that they secrete a deadly poison in the leaf and stems, so that it is dangerous to plant where domestic animals have access to the grounds. There is at least a dozen varieties listed by Roeding of Fresno—and all are rare.

Pittisporum. Evergreen shrubs particularly adapted to our climate, and conditions where a great deal of care cannot be given. Fine as curb or parking plants, as their bright foliage and in many cases, lovely flowers make of them a shrub much to be recommended. There are numerous varieties, all are good, but *tobira*, and *tobira variegata*, are two of the best for general planting.

Plumbago capensis. While not exactly classed as a shrub, it can be trained as such. It has such wonderful blooming qualities, should not be overlooked. For massing where color is desired it is A1.. Light blue in rather loose clusters it is every beautiful everblooming.

Streptosolon jamesonii. Yellow Heliotrope. This is another half woody shrub, not so hardy, but trained as a bush or shrub, gives a wonderful effect in massing, as it is a constant bloomer; orange yellow flowers and moss green foliage. Makes a fine cut flower.

Swansonsonia Alba is another in the line of ever blooming half woody shrubs, has fern-like foliage, and long sprays of lovely white flowers resembling sweet peas. In colder localities is cut to the ground but comes up in the spring and blooms abundantly all summer. *S. rosea* is another variety with crimson flowers which are fine winter bloomers—in warm sections.

Taxus baccata, English Ye. While more properly belonging to the evergreen conifers, these interesting subjects make fine ornaments—informal plantings in large grounds, and for tub planting they are much to be desired. The Irish Yew is fine, also the compacta, *T. rosdale*, *Arbor Vita*, one of the best growers of its class. Foliage dense, fine and a beautiful bronze color all winter.

Veronicas. Evergreen shrubs, mostly natives of Australia and New Zealand, not so very hardy and do best in fairly moist soil, or should have water in summer. They thrive in full sun or partial shade. Very useful in massing as they have beautiful foliage and are very free flowering according to variety they range in height from a foot to three feet. The flowers embrace colors from bluish white to pink and lavender.

Buxifolia is one of the best known dwarf varieties, much used for foliage effect in massing.

Imperialis grows almost like a tree from four to five feet, with purplish blue flowers. Is one of the best, but all are good. Coates of Morganhill specializes one these and lists some twenty varieties and many new and interesting varieties are exploited.

Viburnum. The evergreen viburnums are hardy and handsome with good foliage. Flowers small, pale pink and white in clusters, when in bud very fine, when fully opened the bush is like a miniature snow bank, blooms in early spring very freely, then again in July and August, followed by red or black berries. The shrub is one of the best used as hedge, single specimen or massing.

There are several varieties but *Lauristinus* is one of the best with beautiful foliage and white or pinkish flowers. Very fragrant, followed by black berries. Evergreen *Hibiscus*. The value of the *Hibiscus* as a garden plant or shrub is very great. They are distinct in color and profuse in bloom. They will not stand much frost, but should be planted in a warm, sunny location. The new varieties, Double Crimson and Peach Blow, are gorgeous. Orange Yellow and Buff Yellow are single, but fine.

Heteromeles arbutifolia. Lyon or Christmas Berry. This is the one plant above all others that should be more extensively planted as an ornamental, whether in groups, singly or as a hedge plant it is unrivalled. It is one of our native plants fast disappearing in its wild habitat. While there is a law protecting the shrub it seems that through the greed of sightseers who still gather it while on trips to the country, and carry it home for holiday decoration, and the greed of the commercial vandals who still gather and offer it for sale at so much a pound in the open

markets at Christmas time, our beautiful shrub is slowly but surely being destroyed. Unless we plant largely of it in our grounds the beauty of this characteristic California shrub will be a thing of the past. It is perfectly at home in almost any soil or environment. While a slow grower when once established it is one of the most attractive and popular red berried shrubs with a profusion of white flowers in clusters, during the summer, followed by the beautiful glossy red berries, which reach their most beautiful stage at holiday time. Planted and grown as a parking on our highways and streets these shrubs would be most attractive, offering a feature to California landscape that would carry the fame of such plantings far and near. Garden cities are all very well, but how much more interesting will it be when cities, towns and villages are renowned for the development of certain special plantings. Such there are already, Charleston, N. C., speaks to the lover of horticulture through its renowned azaleas! Portland, Oregon, by means of roses; Rochester, N. Y., through lilacs. Those who live in our industrial centers are rapidly encircling these towns and cities with beauty, creating fine places and notable gardens, but until each man has his own small bit of ground and finds the best use of that for food and flowers we shall not have arrived as a nation at an eminence of possible development.



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